Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. NUMBER 222.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

LATE NEWS FROM THE MILITARY SITUATIONS.

Gen. Sherman Destroying the Railroads of South Carolina.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION BY ADMIRAL PORTER.

Capture of Provisions and Great Destruction of Cotton.

GEN. GRANT RETURNED TO THE ARMY.

Latest Rumors about the Treasury Vacancy.

FRENCH RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

Maj. Gen. Schofield Assigned to North Carolina.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN QUESTION.

Important Congressional and Legislative Proceedings.

GOLD 206 3-4.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors About the Treasury Vacancy and Disaster of the Senate Reception—Marriage and Senatorship—Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Out of the flood of rumors and speculations concerning the successor to Mr. Treasury Department, one of the most persistent and significant is that which connects the name of Gen. Dodd with the place. Dodd is a New York banker, and has been for some time a confidential agent of the Secretary. He is now in New York, and it is said that he has been offered the position, and will probably report at once. The Chronicle will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

Provost Marshal General Fry has sent instructions to the Provost Marshals of all the districts of Illinois and to superintendents of the draft in Chicago, and directing them to continue the work of recruiting as briskly as possible. They are further notified, however, to report to a draft for the purpose of filling the quota as soon as recruiting shall cease, as it must do soon.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The City of Chicago Charter Bill—Testimony in Support—The Adjutant General's Report.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 13.

The bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce the Charter of the city of Chicago and to several acts amendatory thereto into one act, and to revive the same, passed the House this afternoon. It had previously passed the Senate, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The bill introduced by Mr. Isham allowing parties, etc., to give evidence in civil suits was reported from the Judiciary Committee and 18 passage recommended.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Platt requesting that the balance of the funds amount to appropriations and not used for the purpose of paying the militia now and in the field be returned to the State Treasury. Referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hall of Stephenson, requesting the Governor to call upon the Secretary of State, coming about $6,000, should be speedily obtained from the members for not being present when the roll was called on the passage of the bill to repeal the Illinois and Michigan Canal Law. Referred.

Mr. Hall of Stephenson, introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the collection of taxes

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

VICE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

"That paper [the Cincinnati Times] would receive forty to one for proposition, payable over the counter, and is largely responsible for the ingratitude of the people of Kentucky to the right of the better treatment at the hands of the organs of the Lieutenant Governor."

Everybody knows that the Lieutenant Governor is in no way responsible for the legislation of the present or any other session. He is merely an executive officer. His duty is to execute the will of the Senate, and to authenticate the passage of bills by his signature. He has no vote except in cases where the Senate is equally divided—a contingency which has not yet arisen, so far as there, during the present session. Members of the Legislature have a right to expect just such treatment from the Chicago Times, and all other public journals, as they deserve, and the measure of their deserts is to be ascertained by their acts. If they pass bills to put a large portion of the people of the State under the control of a moneyed monopoly, and to give their property to such people, without compensating the owners of the repeated and almost unanimous protest of that people, over the heads of a majority of their local representatives, and over the veto of the Governor, without an argument in favor of such bill, and in the face of every conceivable argument against it, they must expect to incur the indignation of the people whose rights they have thus basely sold. Had the control of the Treasury, judicial, diplomatic, civil, military and naval offices, thus ruling the country as if they were a privileged or superior class, though in attainments they were by no means above mediocrity. As well might the aristocracy of England have selected on the passage of the corn laws, and claimed to be fairly fitting the government in the country over whose people they had retired, since the time of Cromwell, as for these plantation-bred despots to rebel on the same plea upon the election of Abraham Lincoln. They had always enjoyed more than self-government—dominion. But self-government means or demands anything, it means and demands that the people shall have the right freely to make a Constitution for their government, and having so made it, the voice of a constitutional majority, constitutionally expressed, shall rule; and that the constitution so made may be altered or destroyed only by the power that made it, not by any fraction or section of that power. Our constitution was made, but the rebel constitution was not. The delegates of the nation met peaceably, deliberately, calmly, and entered into the Federal Union. They were not "precipitated" into it against their judgments. The opponents of the Federal Constitution and the friends of the old articles of Confederation were not gagged, shot, or hung, as all opponents of the rebel Constitution in the Southern States were. It was not framed by men who were instructed by their constituents to vote against it as the ordinances of secession were. A free election of delegates and a free canvass of opinion preceded the adoption, while the rebel Constitution was started by armed mobs who gagged free speech and destroyed the free press, having a majority in their favor, at the start in no State, except South Carolina. Is it self government thus to oppose brute force to the ballot-box and to the law? Every Southern State participated in the election which elevated Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Had they elected their candidate they would now only have remained in the Union but would have compelled Massachusetts to remain in. It would have given them infinite pleasure to do so. Is it "self government" for us to snomit when Hunter succeeds and for Hunter to rebel when we succeed?

Is it a violation of self government to compel the rebels to obey the Federal Constitution, to which they have given their full consent, by delivering them from the sway of the rebel armies which are compelling their obedience to a constitution to which their consent was obtained at best by violence and fraud, and in most States not at all? Is it a violation of self government to offer a rebellious district the highest privileges of self-government known to civilized man—to send their Representatives and Senators into the council halls of the nation and there vote with our own representatives for the laws which are to govern themselves and us? Were the rebel armies and districts to lay down their arms they could immediately send representatives into our legislative halls to aid in governing not only themselves, but us. True, they must obey the laws which have been made in their absence, but that is no more than any State or district must do which chooses to absent himself from the country politically or geographically. As Mr. Seward announced in the Senate, before the Southern Senators withdrew, their seats will remain vacant until they choose to return to fill them. This vacancy in their fault, not ours, and if they have suffered somewhat by the legislation which has occurred, this fact they have suffered for less than our declared Northern people, for how their own ruin and betrayal constituents, far less than they deserve. Can the rebels, by any hallucination, conceive themselves to be fighting for the right of self-government, when we thus tender them their vacant seats in our own legislative halls, and say to the Southern people "Lay down your arms, cease to make war on the only flag that ever protected you, send your representatives into our halls, and we will welcome them?"

But Mr. Hunter and the Northern Copperheads claim that our emancipation policy is a violation of their right of self-government. But had they remained in Congress it never could or would have been adopted. It is but the consequence of their own acts. Moreover their own Congress is but little behind ours in the work. To remain out of the Union involves emancipation, according to Davis, Lee and Benjamin, as certainly and speedily as to return to it. Since emancipation has become inevitable it can hardly violate the principles of self-government more to have it legislated by a legitimate government than by a forcibly inaugurated rebellion.

In all the rhetoric of the rebels they overlook the fact that to dissolve the Federal Government, requires on the principle of the right of self-government as much the consent of those who remain in the Union, as it requires the consent of those who go out, or any person to be affected by the dissolution of the government as those who propose to dissolve it. It cannot our great rivers, weakens our powers of resisting foreign aggression and of sustaining the cause of republicanism. Above all by sanctioning the principle of secession it disintegrates and destroys our entire nation. This surely could not be done without our consent. And yet these thwarted, impotent, enraged aristocrats who have thus fought against every principle of self-government still hope to make their ignorant followers believe they are fighting for liberty. Deaf to the deep wounds they have inflicted upon the people of the whole country. The Southern rebels are still offered every right of self government, and every liberty except the liberty to enslave their fellow men. That having been found to be in eternal conflict with the true liberty of every class of men, it can be of no advantage. The fiend can never enjoy self-government until it shall be abolished. Until that day her poor people will always be as they always have been, bowing to be crushed before the great Juggernaut called her brethren idol—Slavery.

THE REBELS COUNTING THE NEGRO.

The rebels have become suddenly exceedingly sympathetic of the welfare of the negro. One would think they had utterly forgotten the existence of any other class, and would they cannot make, it is for the negro or whether they oppose emancipation. It is the negro, and the negro only, they say do this cause of the negro is their sole and disinterested endeavor. Thus Mr. Hunter at the recent rebellion meeting at Richmond bewails emancipation as fatal to the welfare of the negro.

And yet what is emancipation? Himself shows. The first thing among them have been sold by the owner to some southern owner, only the wretched remnant of which our system. There would be taken care of by their owners, and would be left to be by their former interests, and consequently by their humanity. Emancipation would destroy the whole system as the means from without under the control of the Federal Government, and would appear under the means of the sun. Our system has been the best for the negro as well as for all the whole world, which has enjoyed itself in indulge in ignorant censure upon this question were acquainted with or would consider the real facts of the case. Emancipation is not to be a matter but as the necessary and natural result of the abolition of slavery. It is not to be a question what circumstances are considered by the people in the measure the African may well expect. [Laughter.] Emancipation is not to be a question of time, but of fact. It is not to be a question against those who, if they have the choice do not free their negroes, the Yankees will, and in that case the negroes will be brought north, and Oh! most horrible! "will all perish with the cold." Hear him.

"When our soldiers in the trenches are standing up against appeals for help, will you withhold aid, whether they be white men or black men? [Cries of "No!"] There are in the South 618,000 blacks of able bodied age capable of being made fighting men. Let us say to every negro who wants to fight for the ranks, go and fight and you are free. Do not these men deserve it? Will they not fight? Why, they will be found fighting against us instead of for us. As yet but one idea is to them. The Yankees are coming to set them free. At the end of the year by making negroes. Let us stop in negro stealing by making negroes of them. If you go over to the Yankees you will get your freedom; but you will polish off the earth, for you can't live in that cold climate. Fight for your masters and you shall have your freedom without incurring the other danger. Let us promise the negro his freedom, and if he will fight for it he shall have his freedom. Let's try it, you, let's try it. The negro is brave, and will fight for his native country, and the most cowardly Southerner has the black mammy nurse had he would willingly give up all for the attainment of independence. What state will lend off in sending the black man to the aid of the [Cries of "Virginia."]

If the negroes of the South are not overcome by this diverse but disinterested friendship, their hearts must certainly be insensible to the ordinary feelings of humanity. Surely it must have melted the heart of the "black mammy nurse" of Secretary Benjamin; and of all the "black mammy nurses" of almost of his audience, including Jeff. Davis, Robert E. Lee and the rest to learn that they were all willing to give up the privilege of selling the breast that nursed them for the sake of independence. And what kind of independence or liberty would this tremendous sacrifice acquire for them greater than they could obtain by submission to the laws of the Union? Simply the liberty to buy and sell "black mammy nurses" hereafter. The Confederate constitution differs in nothing from the Federal except in protecting this right of Benjamin & Co. to buy and sell their "black mammy nurses." This to them is liberty! This to God is worse than death! This to defend to the last! To give this "black mammy nurse" the right to ask him for wages, to defend her chastity, to own her children—this appears to R. M. T. Hunter a fiendish crime committed in the name of philanthropy. Lee may be an able General, but his bayonets can never demonstrate that such a rebellion for such a cause can succeed. Nor can they give it success. Such a cause rests on lies. Its falsehood insures its failure.

GOLD AT RICHMOND.

On the seventh instant, the day on which the Richmond "meeting" was held, gold, we learn from the Richmond papers, was in active demand going up from 4700 to 4900 per cent. In other words every dollar of Confederate money five was like the galvanic kicks which a dead body can be made to exhibit when the influence of the electric shock ceases, affirm the evidence of death instead of proving the existence of life. Yet, notwithstanding Confederate money is worth but two cents on the dollar a call for a meeting in favor of the rebellion and a speech from Jeff. Davis makes it worth 100 per cent less, in the estimation of those same Richmond brokers and bankers. We have croakers among us who complain because currency is at 200. What would they say if it were at 4900. The figure shows that in the judgement of the moneyed men of the Confederacy there are just twenty-four chances that we will overcome the Confederacy to one that it will maintain itself and redeem its currency.

Death in Hospital.

Died, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4, 1865, Private Charles Wolfe, of Illinois. Papers of the State please copy.

Henry Smith came into the Hospital in a state of insensibility—did not rouse up nor utter a word, and died the next day. All we know of him is that he is a native of Illinois. When parents give their sons to die for their country, they should not be left in uncertainty as to their fate.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. Navy.
Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Feb. 8, 1865.

ITEMS.

Col. Bartlett, the father in the "diamond wedding" affair, died the other day.

A court in Paris has decided that cauliflowers are not cabbages.

There are 913 students in Amherst College.

The valuation of Portland in 1864 was $36,963,500.

Japan is Americanizing herself with regattas.

The Empress of Russia is getting well.

The first birthday of Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, &c., &c., was celebrated on the 8th of January.

All the one-legged soldiers in the French army are learning to dance à la Dunalo. It will shortly be a misfortune to have two legs.

Who that has read Picciola will not grieve that its author, Mme. ? Bonfasc, is dead.

The Pope is going to canonize a lot of Dutch martyrs.

Edward Everett left no will.

At a donation party in Hadley, Mass., a short time ago, three young ladies presented a barrel of flour which they drew on a sled three miles.

A. T. Stewart rents the Metropolitan Hotel to the Lelands for $36,000 per annum.

Vice-President Johnson will not go to Washington until after the 4th of March.

Hon. Frederick Hamlin has gone to Maine. His daughter is to be married.

Ben. Wood and his brother Fernando are quarreling constantly.

Two hundred million dollars are invested in English railroads.

Senator Wilson's property consists of a little house and $700 in cash.

A mother of seventy-five children recently died in Ireland.

Corsets are economical as they prevent waist.

The London Athenæum speaks of "the air of warm youth" which characterizes little Fatti.

The Ohio Legislature is going to stop school boys from playing tag at recess.

The London Times opposes any new Arctic expeditions.

Cardinal Wiseman is seriously ill.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is trying to reconcile his Hungarian subjects.

A son of Rachel has been appointed Vice Consul at Beyrout.

Miss Gwynn turns out to be no duke at all—only a miserable fortifies traitor.

The rebel Foote has given up his wig. He is going it bald hereafter.

Hair-brushing machinery costs a London barber $250.

Jackson Haines made $15,000 in London by his skating.

Thomas Cooper, Thomas Paine Saunders have gone into their graves upon whom set hallowed Christianity.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has been sold at auction for $60,000.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

Evidence in the Penitentiary Swindle.

How the Lease Bill was Carried Through the Legislature.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12, 1865.

I yesterday sent you a handsome allotment of the extraordinary evidence and developments elicited before the Penitentiary Committee of the House of Representatives, during their investigation into the affairs of that institution. I add a few more extracts from the evidence, of a like character:

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. POWELL.

Question—Did you have an interview with Gov. Yates upon the subject of the lease?

Answer—I told Gov. Yates, in June, 1863, that I would furnish him with testimony that would damn Dr. Hunt. He was active as a commissioner, and contractor at the same time, and that he ought to have him cast out. Gov. Yates replied that he could not do it; that he wanted to be made United States Senator, and that if he turned him out he would lose the votes of his Democratic friends in the Senate. Gov. Yates said he would write to Dr. Hunt, to come to Springfield immediately, and the latter would be here in about June. I do not know whether Gov. Yates wrote to him. Never heard of the matter again. Dr. Hunt remained in the position as Commissioner for ten months after, when he resigned.

THE CHICAGO UNION CONVENTION.

Mr. Lawrence, Representative in the General Assembly from Boone county, in 1863, and a gentleman of marked intelligence and integrity, was summoned before the Penitentiary Committee, among other things testified to the following:

Question. From your experience in legislative affairs, state whether or not it is customary for members of the Legislature to indorse you to believe that there was an effort made to induce members of the Legislature to vote for bills involving public interest as to the right and policy of the measure?

Answer. There were certain things which occurred my experience. In the early part of the session of 1863, there was a large number of petitions presented, strongly condemning the whole lease system. That report was so strongly in favor of the lease that it was thought it would be defeated. My attention was called to the bill by Mr. Powell, of Cook. I informed him that I was opposed to it. I informed him that I would not vote for it, and voted against it. I was solicited to vote for it, and told that the members from Cook county were anxious that it should pass. I was solicited to vote for it. I informed him that I was not satisfied. If I was satisfied that it was right I would vote for it. Dr. Hunt called upon me and solicited my vote for the bill. I told him that I was not satisfied that it was right. I told him that I had been told that the members from Cook county were anxious that the bill should pass. He said that he had better see that gentleman and have him satisfied. I told him that I would not. I told him that I would not be satisfied. I told him that I would not be satisfied. I told him that I would not be satisfied

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

Hair Dye! Hiar Dye!!

Destiny—What Is It?

A Correspondent.

Doctor Thomson

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

A Correspondent.

Copartnerships.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

For the Gold Mines.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET

BRITISH CONSULATE.

NOTICE.—Harriet Lincoln,

LIGHT SCAVENGER.

Legal Notices.

Banking and Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank of Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Petroleum.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

$50,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each!!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

GENUINE DWARF BROOM CORN

SOAP! SOAP!

TO GAS COMPANIES.—The

OFFICE UNION FOUNDRY

AT A MEETING OF THE

Third Ward Draft Association

IT WAS

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.

A Dry Goods & Grocery Business,

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

Military Affairs—Political Matters—Gallant Speculation and Heroic Guerrilla Engagements.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 7, 1866.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Since my last letter some of the changes that it foreshadowed have occurred. Brig. Gen. Veatch has been transferred to Arkansas, and his place as post commandant has been taken by Gen. Roberts. Gen. Veatch during his late residence in this city, gained many friends by his attention to the duties of his position, and his uniform courtesy. He is an able officer and a thorough Union man; but during his former residence in this city he was unfortunately held responsible by the public for ridiculous restrictive measures which should justly have been charged on his superior, Gen. Hurlbut. Gen. Hurlbut was not fortunate in securing the confidence of the people of Memphis, and therefore there have been some apprehensions that he might be assigned to this city, where he would be in some respects no less unpopular with the loyal people of the city than Gen. Dana. There is no longer a probability of this, but I think there is no doubt that Gen. Dana's stay here will be exceedingly limited, although his course since the President's letter of inquiry has been quite liberal. If his administration had began with the same mild Indian summer temperature that now obtains the citizens of Memphis would have made no complaint even though they might have preferred the blunt frankness and administrative abilities of Gen. C. C. Washburn.

Our people desire nothing so much as the reorganization of our State and Nation, and of our civil institutions, which will relieve us from many burdens, substituting law for military authority. The appointment of Judge Patterson on his arrival here under the guidance of persons who misled him as to the character of our people, and of the measures needful to repress fanatical traitorism. Becoming informed of the character and wishes of Memphis, his administration has since been such as recently must more satisfactory than it was at first, and he is winning the reputation of a wise and just friend of the people and of the government, when he knows what it is. But I have information which leads me to believe that he will not command this district much longer. Gen. Veatch bears with him the regards of many friends in this city. We are sorry to lose his staff officers, who were very active and efficient in preparing for his reception, but by some singular oversight his name was not mentioned in any of the papers in connection with that event.

POLITICAL.

The Union men of Memphis met last Saturday evening to consider the ratification of the ticket presented by the State Convention, or the suggestion of other names for the consideration. A ticket who might be willing to serve. A lawyer named Cameron who, of course, profits by the disorganization of our friends, took occasion to be present and denounce in the strongest terms the Convention and others as disunionists, and the plan of reconstruction proposed by it. He nominated a ticket, headed by Gen. Beaumont Hunter, Cooper and others, who showed that this gentleman recently deported from the Confederacy, and whose first declaration on the State of Tennessee reorganized to the fullest extent the right of the people to amend the organic law of the State, and that in advocating a continuance of military rule and civil murder, Mr. Cameron widely mistook the wishes of the loyal body of our people. The meeting subsequently appointed a committee of seven, comprised of Mr. Mc-Clanahan and others, to consult upon and propose a ticket. Last evening this committee reported to an adjourned Union meeting an outstanding several names for those suggested by the State Convention. This ticket was approved by the meeting which was mainly influenced by unwillingness to divide 10 even a seeming assumption of the local right of nomination by the Convention.

This second meeting was very large, but there were present many men who have never sympathized or been identified with the Union party. These applauded the remarks of Mr. Cameron in denunciation of the State Convention, and supported a motion to substitute for the resolutions passed by the meeting the others denunciatory of the plan of reconstruction proposed by the convention, and nominating a ticket different from that suggested by the committee. A scene of great confusion ensued, and finally two names were taken from the ticket and approved by the meeting as the candidates to be voted for at the coming election. All the resolutions, pro and con, were thrown overboard. It is proper to say that all the candidates named are recognised as thoroughly identified with the Union party.

The secret wires that managed the meeting were a clique of office holders who had packed the meeting. Their candidate for Senator is pledge himself that he would not support for United States Senator Gen. J. B. Steedman, the proprietor of the *Bulletin*, who neither wants nor would accept such a nomination, but whom these politicians hate and fear. Mr. Logue suspended that Mr. Bingham was not his first choice, but he would pledge himself that in no event would he support Gen. Steedman. Of course the conspirators called a meeting and determined to throw Mr. Logue overboard, and it is accomplished. Mr. Bertrand is a German but not a whit better than Mr. Logue, but he will do what is wanted. Mr. Bingham has done more than the Union men here for the material interests of Memphis than the whole pack of tricksters who now these pledges. Let he be elected, and the election is already a power. His paper is more widely read and influential than any other in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and I am very much mistaken if he don't yet make these politicians sorry.

The general impression here seems to be that these meetings have added strength to the Union cause, and that it would have been wiser, until the State is restored to her normal condition, to have secured with the suggestions of the State Convention. This would have been done at the gubernatorial election named by the Convention are recognized as independent Unionists, and worthy, competent and popular gentlemen. But a clique of Union men prefers to be influenced solely by regard for the right of Memphis to select her own candidates irrespective of State suggestion. To carry their point they allowed outsiders to take part in the Union meeting, and names very near to the Confederate authorities taken in wagons to points some distance back from the river, and thence as occasion offered, by rail through to Memphis, and other points in Texas to run the blockade for the advantage of the rebel government of Richmond. Some were sent to Fort Pillow, Fort, twenty-two miles from Arkansas River, from ten to eleven thousand bales of cotton that would have gone to our interior if we had not driven the rebels from the Arkansas to the Yazoo. Beauregard holds another army in Sherman's path, and is evidently massing his forces in Alabama, Georgia was his last. [Observer.] If there has been mistaken in the past, let us accept them as blessed wisdom for the future. [Cheers.] Let us improve the errors of bygones; let us unite our hands and our hearts, lock our shields together, and we may well battle against the world in arms. Let us then unite upon us if will be. No enemy who can stand before us if we are unconquered and consentless in what we have undertaken to make known our demands. [Great cheering.]

Col. Riley and Co. Officers Discharged from the House of Representatives.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, of St. Clair: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I desire that an order may be now made for the discharge of Col. Riley and the assistant officers of this House. I am a New Zealand Yankee myself, and I am not ashamed to say that I am glad to see the Colonel on the part of the House.

The Clerk put the question.

The House then went into the business before it, being the consideration of the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the Supreme Court.

Whether this is or I am Bryan's Point, which is about fifteen miles below Helena, and is the only one important points on the Mississippi river in the possession of the rebel Government, I am not certain, but I am informed that Gen. Sanders, who commands the Confederate soldiers in that vicinity, has ordered that he will suffer no cotton to come to the Point except that which was bought by a certain firm a year and a half ago. Whether this is so I am unable to say, but the firm referred to has been extraordinarily favored by the agents of the rebel Government, and the rebel officers in the neighborhood of Bryan's Point; if Sanders have received that permit cotton coming to that point. It may be a private speculation of his own rather than a Confederate one, but the fact remains that only cotton coming out which is owned by the firm referred to. Whether this is so I am unable to say, but the firm referred to has been extraordinarily favored by the agents of the rebel Government, and the rebel officers in the neighborhood of Bryan's Point; if Sanders have received that permit cotton coming to that point. It may be a private speculation of his own rather than a Confederate one, but the fact remains that only cotton coming out which is owned by the firm referred to.

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The Union men of Memphis met last Saturday evening to consider the ratification of the ticket presented by the State Convention, or the suggestion of other names for the consideration. A ticket who might be willing to serve. A lawyer named Cameron who, of course, profits by the disorganization of our friends, took occasion to be present and denounce in the strongest terms the Convention and others as disunionists, and the plan of reconstruction proposed by it. He nominated a ticket, headed by Gen. Beaumont Hunter, Cooper and others, who showed that this gentleman recently deported from the Confederacy, and whose first declaration on the State of Tennessee reorganized to the fullest extent the right of the people to amend the organic law of the State, and that in advocating a continuance of military rule and civil murder, Mr. Cameron widely mistook the wishes of the loyal body of our people. The meeting subsequently appointed a committee of seven, comprised of Mr. McClanahan and others, to consult upon and propose a ticket. Last evening this committee reported to an adjourned Union meeting an outstanding several names for those suggested by the State Convention. This ticket was approved by the meeting which was mainly influenced by unwillingness to divide 10 even a seeming assumption of the local right of nomination by the Convention.

This second meeting was very large, but there were present many men who have never sympathized or been identified with the Union party. These applauded the remarks of Mr. Cameron in denunciation of the State Convention, and supported a motion to substitute for the resolutions passed by the meeting the others denunciatory of the plan of reconstruction proposed by the convention, and nominating a ticket different from that suggested by the committee. A scene of great confusion ensued, and finally two names were taken from the ticket and approved by the meeting as the candidates to be voted for at the coming election. All the resolutions, pro and con, were thrown overboard. It is proper to say that all the candidates named are recognised as thoroughly identified with the Union party.

The secret wires that managed the meeting were a clique of office holders who had packed the meeting. Their candidate for Senator is pledge himself that he would not support for United States Senator Gen. J. B. Steedman, the proprietor of the *Bulletin*, who neither wants nor would accept such a nomination, but whom these politicians hate and fear. Mr. Logue suspended that Mr. Bingham was not his first choice, but he would pledge himself that in no event would he support Gen. Steedman. Of course the conspirators called a meeting and determined to throw Mr. Logue overboard, and it is accomplished. Mr. Bertrand is a German but not a whit better than Mr. Logue, but he will do what is wanted. Mr. Bingham has done more than the Union men here for the material interests of Memphis than the whole pack of tricksters who now these pledges. Let he be elected, and the election is already a power. His paper is more widely read and influential than any other in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and I am very much mistaken if he don't yet make these politicians sorry.

The general impression here seems to be that these meetings have added strength to the Union cause, and that it would have been wiser, until the State is restored to her normal condition, to have secured with the suggestions of the State Convention. This would have been done at the gubernatorial election named by the Convention are recognized as independent Unionists, and worthy, competent and popular gentlemen. But a clique of Union men prefers to be influenced solely by regard for the right of Memphis to select her own candidates irrespective of State suggestion. To carry their point they allowed outsiders to take part in the Union meeting, and names very near to the Confederate authorities taken in wagons to points some distance back from the river, and thence as occasion offered, by rail through to Memphis, and other points in Texas to run the blockade for the advantage of the rebel government of Richmond. Some were sent to Fort Pillow, Fort, twenty-two miles from Arkansas River, from ten to eleven thousand bales of cotton that would have gone to our interior if we had not driven the rebels from the Arkansas to the Yazoo. Beauregard holds another army in Sherman's path, and is evidently massing his forces in Alabama, Georgia was his last. [Observer.] If there has been mistaken in the past, let us accept them as blessed wisdom for the future. [Cheers.] Let us improve the errors of bygones; let us unite our hands and our hearts, lock our shields together, and we may well battle against the world in arms. Let us then unite upon us if will be. No enemy who can stand before us if we are unconquered and consentless in what we have undertaken to make known our demands. [Great cheering.]

Col. Riley and Co. Officers Discharged from the House of Representatives.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, of St. Clair: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I desire that an order may be now made for the discharge of Col. Riley and the assistant officers of this House. I am a New Zealand Yankee myself, and I am not ashamed to say that I am glad to see the Colonel on the part of the House.

The Clerk put the question.

The House then went into the business before it, being the consideration of the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the Supreme Court.

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

Youth to the Aged!

BIOKRENE,

—OR—

Life Rejuvinator!

INVALUABLE BLESSING.

BIOKRENE

CURES

Impotenov, General Debility,

Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Emaciation, Emaciation

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

THE CITY.

MR. CROSBY'S ... his benefit at the Museum on Friday night.

FUNERAL FOR FIRE DEFENDER.—J. C. Clark, whose ... for duty on ... yesterday, was ... Miller and fired [illegible].

DEATH RECORD.—People are running away from ... at the rate of five hundred per day, as proof ... the draft. Say the Sheet county has contributed ... to the population of [illegible].

DONATION.—The benevolent Association of the ... acknowledges, through the ... President and Treasurer, the receipt of twenty-... dollars, from Messrs. Keen, Murdock, and ... Bailey, of Dubuque, Iowa.

SECTARIAN FAITH.—The ... adjourned meeting of the ... Northwestern Sanitary Fair ... will be held at the ... Saturday afternoon, at ... Some of the Sanitary Com... present, at 9 o'clock this ... Many ladies interested ... requested to attend.

FROM ANOTHER ... ...rom Fruit, of Cairnsville, ... Monday, was ... ...ed out of $100 at ... by two confidence men. ... to the deception, and Mr. ... is in the custody of Lieut. ... Chicago, as a deserter.

ALSO BROUGHT ... ...another prisoner arrived ... Monday night, ...